BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823. [NUMBER 1606.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on TUESDAY 10th Instant, will be continued the Sale by public outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort

An assortment of English & China Plate, Jewellery, Plated ware, Military Articles, Woollens, Boots and Shoes, Medicines, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationery, Cutlery, single barrelled Guns, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths & Towels, &c.

FRIDAY, 13th INSTANT.

Mocha Coffee, Candles, Gunpowder, London particular Madeira in Pipe and Bottle, Abbott's Beer, Saddlery, empty Bottles, &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises

H. GRAY,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
7th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 7th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
A SMALL Quantity of French Claret and Champagne.

Bombay, 7th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE MARINE YARD
AT 4 P. M.
On WEDNESDAY the 11th Instant,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

THE Hull of the Ship CORNWALL as she now lies at the Company's Moorings—Measures 423[illegible] Tons—Coppered to the Bends—Copper fastened—built in the Port of London—had a thorough repair in Bombay Dock in 1822.

Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

N. B. A Catalogue of her Stores, Spars &c. is preparing and when completed, notice will be given of the day fixed for *their* sale

Bombay, 7th June 1823

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT Buggy, Harness, and a Chesnut Horse. Further particulars may be known on application.

Bombay, 7th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A LIGHT Handsome DENNET, built in London to order for this country by one of the first Builders there—Also a neat set of Harness.

Should the purchaser require a Horse for the conveyance, one can be supplied.

Bombay, 7th June 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

MR. PRINSEP gives notice that in consequence of a rise in the price of Tickets at Calcutta, those remaining in his possession will be sold at 135 Rupees each.

Bombay, 4th June 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 9th Instant,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
A CASE OF

SADLERY.

CONSISTING of a few Sets of Brass and Plated mounted Buggy Harness. Spare Buggy Reins, Headstalls with Chains and Ropes, on account of the Shippers.

ALSO

Will be sold without reserve, to close an account, a few Boxes of Mustard.

Bombay, 7th June 1823.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 9th Instant,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

MILLINERY

CONSISTING OF

RICH Robes, Satins, plain and flowered, Lace, Stockings, Ladies Bonnets, flowers of sorts, Pomatum and different other articles of the first quality; also some French Wines, consisting of Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux and grua la Rose, and a few cases of Brandy; all imported by the Ship Constance from the Mauritius from a recent importation direct from France, into that Island. The Sale will take place in the Godowns opposite to Daly's Buildings, at 10 o'Clock A. M. Terms, ready money, and the goods to be cleared away without delay or resold at the risk of the first purchaser

Bombay 6th June 1823.

THE BOMBAY
DISTRICT COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

BEG to inform the Public, that along with a supply of Bibles and Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Catalogue, they have received 50 large paper copies of the Family Bible.

This Bible is published under the direction of the Society, accompanied with notes explanatory and practical, taken principally from the most eminent writers of the Church of England, together with Tables, Indexes, Maps, Plans and Engravings, prepared and arranged by Bishop Mant and Dr. D'Oyly.

The price of the Family Bible, 4to bound in three volumes Russia, gilt. is 135 Rupees, and it may be had by application to the Secretary, or at the Vestry Room of St. Thomas's Church.

In the same manner may be procured, the Committee's last Report, having the Society's Catalogue annexed to it, as well as any of the Books or Tracts in the Committee's Stores, at the prices mentioned in the printed Catalogue.

D YOUNG,
Sec. Bbay. Dist. Committee.

Bombay, 6th June 1823.

Passage to London.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
PIGGOTT
COMMANDED BY
LIEUTENANT TOMLIN R. N.

WILL sail for London direct about the 25th June. She has a poop with good accommodations, plans of which with their prices are left at MR. PRINSEP'S Office.

Bombay, 31st May 1823.

TO BE LET

AND MAY BE ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,

THE House situated near the Light house at Colabah, belonging to the Estate of th[illegible] Esq.

Two Houses, a[illegible] No. 3, Rampart [illegible] Bakehouse Lane.

For further particu[illegible] of Messrs. John Leckie [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible]

EDUCATION

IN THE DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY SITUATION
OF
No 71.
EUSTON SQUARE
NEW ROAD,
LONDON,

MRS. LUDDINGTON begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry in India, that she still continues to receive a select and limited number of young ladies into her establishment, which is considered to be conducted on a liberal scale, and the facility of improvement to be very superior. The plan of instruction combines every thing essential to the attainment of a solid, useful, and polite education, and masters of eminence attend for music, singing, drawing, dancing, Italian, the Harp, &c. &c. The French language which is always spoken, is taught by a Parisian lady residing in the house, with whom the pupils are in the constant habit of conversing, which gives them such purity of accent, and fluency of expression, as entirely to supersede the necessity of going to France for that purpose. Music and singing are also accomplishments in which the young ladies greatly excel, and in the study of which they have very superior advantages, as Mrs. L has for some time adopted Mr Logier's system, which is so justly esteemed, and so admirably calculated to facilitate the acquirement of that favorite accomplishment. Finishing lessons are likewise given by one of the first masters, and in order still further to promote their improvement, each young lady is allowed to practise two hours every day. Drawing is also made an object of attention, and is taught by an Artist of celebrity, a member of the Royal Academy. The young ladies have also access to a select library, consisting of such English, French, and Italian authors, as are calculated to amuse and improve the understanding. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to state, that she attends the established church with her pupils, and that their health, temper, and morals are watched with the solicitude of a parent; indeed her great object is to form the minds and dispositions of the young ladies entrusted to her care, on virtuous and religious principles, as the only sure basis of permanent happiness, and to make them useful and amiable as well as accomplished members of society. The treatment is also maternal, and the kind and necessary attentions of the mother are blended with the duties of the preceptress. As the Misses LUDDINGTON pursue their studies during the vacations, any young ladies wishing to do the same may be accommodated. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to add, that her pupils have the advantage of an extensive garden, in which two hours are devoted to exercise every day, and that she generally spends the summer vacation at the sea side, with those young ladies who remain during that period. References are made by Mrs LUDDINGTON to her brother, the *Revd John Evans* L. L. D. Islington; to *Dr Jones*, Russel Square; to *Edward Bootle Wilbraham Esq.* M. P. Portland Place; to *Michael La Beaume Esq* F. L. J. &c. &c. Southampton Row, Russel Square; to *Sir Astley Cooper Bar't.* Spring Gardens; to *John Millington, Esq* Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; to *Sir John Perring Bart. Shaw Barber and Co.* Bankers, Cornhill; to *Southwood Smith M. D.* Trinity Square, Tower; to her Brother, the *Revd. Caleb Evans*, of Baliol College, Oxford; and to Professor *Leslie*, F. R. S. E. of the University of Edinburgh: also to *Lady Johnston* of Burnham Grove, and several other families of distinction, whose daughters have finished their education with her, she has likewise the honor of referring in Bombay, and also in Madras to families of distinguished rank, whose daughters are at present in the establishment, and whose names may be obtained together with a prospectus of the terms, names of the masters, &c. &c. at the printing office of this

[illegible] having left [illegible] STED

LUGRIN SON AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and customers and the public, that they have received per the H. C. Ship Inglis their supplies of Europe Goods for this season.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that among their supplies, the following will be opened for sale this day vizt.

An elegant and fashionable assortment of Jewellery,

Ladies and Girls English Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Ladies Riding Hats.

An assortment of fashionable Silver Plate, among which are handsome Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bason and Milk Pot, of the newest fashions.

Handsome sets of Earthen ware consisting of Dinner and Breakfast service.

Clocks and watches from McCabe.

Elegant Plated Ware.

Officers New Regulation swords and Belts of different Kinds.

The following will be opened as soon as landed.

Grocery, consisting of Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, Sir Hans Sloanes Milk Chocolate, White patent Cocoa.

Drawing Colours complete in clamped Mahogany Boxes, Drawing Pencils and Drawing Paper, Bristol Board, Royal and Imperial size; sets of Chariot and Buggy Lace.

Cabinet Ware, consisting of Tin Caddies, Writing Desks.

Maps and Charts, Arrowsmiths Map of India in 9 and 6 sheets, Court's Charts of the Red Sea, Admiralty Charts of the Persian Gulph.

Horsburgh' Charts of the Malacca and Sincapore Straits, do. new South Sheets of China Sea, North. Do.

Garden Seeds from Swinden.

A few Books among which are Shakespear's Hindostance Grammar, Dictionary and Selections.

Mill's Birtish India.

Blacker's Mahratta War with Plans.

Pasley's Military Instructions.

Do. Policy.

Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.

White's Farriery.

Do. Dictionary.

Dundas's Regulations for Cavalry.

Do. do. for Infantry.

Adye on Courts Martial.

Hamilton's Gazeteer.

Bombay 7th June, 1823.

WATCH-MAKING.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby respectfully informed that the European Watchmakers Messrs. *Martelli and Huguenin*, (who have been regularly brought up to the profession) and who conducted the Establishment under the names of Messrs. *Martelli, Huguenin, and Narbel*, do not live any longer with Mr. Narbel in Nesbit Lane, No. 2, and have separated from him, having been under the necessity of taking this step, in consequence of Mr. Narbel's having given them much trouble.

Messrs. Martelli and Huguenin have opened a Shop in Medows Street, situated between the two Dispensaries in the same Street. They will undertake to repair, IN A MASTERLY STYLE, all Kinds of Work, connected with *Watches, Chronometers, Musical Seals* and *Boxes &c* and trust to please all those, who may honor them with Orders.

They have also the honour to inform the Public, and all those concerned, that the works which have been undertaken at the late Shop in Nesbit lane since the 3d of May last are not theirs and that they are not responsible for the mode in which they may have been conducted.

ANTONIO MARTELLI
H. L. HUGUENIN,

BOMBAY,
3d June 1823.

Advertisement.

ANY person or persons having claims or demands by Bills, Hoondies, [illegible]nds, Notes, accounts or other vouchers DORABJEE JEEVANJEE, Gaye[illegible] shopkeeper, now residing at Auran[illegible]

gabad, are hereby requested by him to bring, or send by Agent to Aurungabad the particulars of their claims duly supported by vouchers for adjustment and liquidation to him, within one month from the date hereof, and in default thereof, will consider such claims of no avail or effect—Dated 3d of June 1823.

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • ઔરંગાબાદમાં • પારશી • દોરાબજી • જમંનજી • ગામેની • કુઠાંનછે • તે • ઘણી • કુપર કરમેઠ • લોઠ • અગર • લોઠોનો • દાવો • અગર લેકેલુ • અગર • ખીલો • અગર • કુંડીઓ • અગર ખાંડો • અગર • ચીનીઓ • અગર • કરાબા • અગર • કરમેઠ • રીતનાં • ઓચરો • અગર • બીજો જેઠંજ • દાવો • પોચતો • કોમેતો • તે • ઘણીઓ એ • પોતાનાં • દાવા • બાબતનાં • ઓચરે • પોતે શ્રી • ઔરંગાબાદ • લેછજાએ • અગર • પોતાનાં ખારતીઆ • કુપર • પોતાનાં • દાવાનાં • ઓચરો ખોઠલે—તે • ઓચરો • રાઠે • ૩ જુ • મુઠાબલો • કરીને • આજ • એઠ • ની • મુદતમાં • નીકાલ • કર કો—તારીખ ૩ જી • જુન ૧૮૨૩ *

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to acquaint our Customers respectively, that in consequence of the uniter mitted increase in the price of Wheat, from the commencement of last month to the present day, we are, with much reluctance, compelled to raise the price of Bread &c. until further notice, according to the annexed Schedule.

	Weight.	Prices.
First Sort of Bread, per loaf of	13 oz.	0 0 52
Second do. do. do. ,, ,, ,,	13 ,,	0 0 44
Brown Bread, ,, ,, ,,	16 ,,	0 0 26
Ditto do. ,, ,, ,,	32 ,,	0 0 52
Camp do. (for servants) ,, ,, ,,	9 ,,	0 0 16
Ditto do. (do.) ,, ,, ,,	6 ,,	0 0 12
Ship do. 11 loaves, of 1 lb. each, for		1 0 00
Twists (or Plaits), each,	6½ ,,	0 0 52
Cakes, ,,	6½ ,,	0 0 26
Milk Cakes, ,,	6½ ,,	0 0 28
Muffins, and Rolls, ,,	6½ ,,	0 0 28
Bunns (made with currants,) ,,	6 ,,	0 1 00
Fine Cabin Biscuit, per	lb.	0 1 12
Buttered Biscuit, ,, ,,		0 2 00
Sweet, Ditto, ,, ,,		0 3 00
Wine Ditto, ,, ,,		1 1 00
Wafer Ditto, ,, ,,		0 1 09
Ship Ditto, ,, ,,		0 0 44
Fine plain Rusk, ,, ,,		0 1 00
Milk Rusk, ,, ,,		0 2 00
Sweet Do. (or Queencake), ,, ,,		1 2 00
Gingerbread Nuts, ,, ,,		1 0 00
Fine Flour, per seer,	measure,	0 0 96
Fine Rolong, " " ,,		0 0 96

To Captain of Ships, and others, who may have occasion to purchase by wholesale.

Fine Cabin Biscuit,	per md.	6	2 00
Fine Buttered ditto,	,, ,,	14	0 00
Sweet Biscuit,	,, ,,	21	0 00
Wafer ditto	,, ,,	7	2 00
Ship ditto	,, cwt.	12	0 00
Fine plain Rusk,	,, ,,	7	0 00
Milk Rusk,	,, ,,	12	0 00
Sweet ditto, (or Queencake)	,, ,,	42	0 00
Gingerbread Nuts,	,, ,,	28	0 00
Fine Flour,	,, ,,	6	2 00
Ship ditto,	,, cwt.	12	0 00
Fine Rolong,	,, md.	6	2 00

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

THOS. P. McVEIGH, for self and others,
JOSEPH ANNAH,
VITORINO De SOUZA, for self and others,
WITTOBA and BHASKER,

Bombay 7th June 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to LUCKMIVOW, widow and Executrix named in the said Will, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 29th May 1823

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR

Advertisement,

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration with the last will and Testament annexed of THOMAS LLEWELLIN, commonly called THOMAS JONES, a sub conductor in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated 6th day of June 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, in the matter of the last Will and Testament of RICHARD GORE, late of Bombay, a Lieutenant General in the Military service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN WEDDERBURN Esq Accountant General and JOHN BEST Esq. Sub treasurer, and their successors for the time being in their said offices, during the residence of ELMIRA GORE the widow, or of the other Executors in the said Will named out of the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, all person or persons concerned therein are hereby aporized thereof,—Dated this 6th day of June 1823.

MORGAN
PROCTOR

LINES, BY MRS. OPIE,

TO THE MEMORY OF HER NEAR RELATION,
OLLYETT WOODHOUSE, ESQ.
Late Advocate-General of Bombay;

Written on his birth-day, 11th. December, 1822.

I never loved the garb of woe
Which custom bids the mourner wear,
So oft a vain and outward show,
And mock'd by eyes without a tear;
But now, alas! I weep and start
While I my mourning garments see;
For, lov'd, and lost! it rends my heart
To know I wear this garb for Thee!

For thee, belov'd from childhood's hour,
To youth's, and life's maturest prime,
Belov'd with undiminish'd power,
Through change of fortune, change of clime;
Oh! how I hoped, in years to come,
Again thy smile of love to see!
And welcome thee to some glad home!
But death's dark house has clos'd on Thee!

This day, the day that gave thee birth,
Has ne'er by me forgotten been,
Amidst the hours of social mirth,
Or in the wisest, gravest scene;
For thee this day a prayer I fram'd,
And wish'd again thy face to see:
Now tears, not prayers the day has claim'd,
And sorrow's garb I wear for Thee.

Yet while to day I Heaven address
In resignation's humble strain,
I pray'd for those thy fondness blest,
Who mourn for thee on India's plain;
But why my votive lay prolong,
Since thou that lay canst never sing?
Thy heart held dear my plaintive song;
O! grief to think 'tis breath'd for THEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In the enclosed paper † you will find an account of a Boar Hunt in Scotland; I dare say the insertion of it in your paper will amuse many of your Hog Hunting readers, and they will be able to draw from it some very favorable inferences of their own prowess, by comparing their feats in this country with that of Lord Kennedy and his party.

Yours obediently
*

"We hear from Braemar, that Lord and Lady Kennedy, Major and Mrs Leith Hay, Mr and Mrs Farquharson of Finzean, the Hon. Miss Byng, Miss Erskine, and Mr Carnegie of Charleton, on an excursion to the Forest of Mar, arrived on Tuesday the 15th instant, at Mr Emslie's, of the Fife Arms Inn, Auchindryne, and from thence proceeded next day to view the water-falls, and the picturesque and beautiful scenery on the banks of the Dee, now rendered so accessible by the fine roads lately made by the noble proprietor. On Thursday, the party were invited to Mar Lodge, the Earl of Fife's hunting seat, and were much amused with a wild boar hunt (a spectacle of rare occurrence,) in the Caledonian Forest. After the animal had been hunted for a considerable time with stag and grey hounds, he was fired at with ball, at one hundred and thirty yards distance, and both his tusks shot off by Lord Kennedy, at the first fire. After several excellent shots had been made by the gentlemen who joined in the chace, the boar at last fell—but so tenacious was he of life, that he did not yield it until after receiving six shots through the head and body.—The party afterwards dined with his Lordship, and in the evening joined the "mazy dance," and "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," to the enlivening strains of the bagpipe. Several of the Highlanders were dressed in full costume, and exhibited the Highland fling in its true style; and at a late hour the party retired, highly pleased with his Lordship's hospitality and polite attention."

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

A great sensation has been produced by the paragraph which appeared in your paper, adverting to the project of a communication between this country and England, by Steam Packets. The hope of so easy a transition of our thoughts, our properties and ourselves is so animating, that anxious expectants of every class, feel its cheering influence—the prudent already calculate its advantages—and invalids spring resuscitated from the sickly couch; and in fond play of excited imagination grasp, the joy—fraught form of rosy health. And shall these hopes fade? or pass but the airy vision of unreal [illegible] dense steam and denser smoke [illegible] ler fluid than a sublimation [illegible] of a thought beautiful [illegible] their finest [illegible]

ing power of human intellect, which, having already subjected the elements of this globe to its uses, may be expected shortly to invade the neighbouring spheres, unless their inhabitants, even more knowing than ourselves, should previously visit us.

It has been suggested to me, that the plan of Sub-Ways, also spoken of, may have an extensive application in this project of Angle—asiatic communication: but as I fancy a little ridicule was insinuated in this idea, it deserves no further notice than to propose it to our juvenile mathematicians as an ingenious problem—what length in British Statute Miles, would extend from Hyde Park to Bombay Green, in a chord line, under every consideration of the earth's oblate spheroidal form. Let me not be misunderstood in thus disclaiming ridicule, by seeming to indulge in it, for while the observation of some author, "that we are indebted to him who makes us langh"—remains where it was. I venture to say, that he who makes us laugh at things sacred, or things useful, fastens his disgrace upon us: and that while every subject has a fair aspect for the engagement of reason, it also presents a reverse for the point of ridicule.

While conjecture is afloat and speculation merely groping in the dark, no satisfactory result can be expected; it may therefore be thought premature, to speak of plans so unformed as this of a communication between England and India by Steam Packets; at the same time, we may amuse ourselves and prepare in some degree for the expected approach of novelty, by collecting the scanty information which our secluded situation affords. And as parties greatly interested in the ultimate success of the project, may we not do more than talk of the affair? It has certainly been thought of, but thoughts, however intensely they may be compacted together, are not alone sufficient, the active operation of means must be employed: and with some of that energy which has distinguished our countrymen at home, in the advancement of Arts and Sciences, which have conferred so eminently to the greatness of the British Empire. May we not therefore reasonably expect, that some endeavors will shortly be made, to collect the opinion of the public on the propriety of meeting these gratifying advances towards facilitating the communication with home. And as none will be backward to participate in the benefit of the establishment when formed; it is likely that all will endeavor to aid it's introduction and support it's projects.

Before the general suffrage of Indian authorities and society can be ascertained, it would indeed be premature, to enter into a detail of particulars, to prove either the policy or the practicability of the measure; but waving the first consideration, the latter seems to present no obstacles, that may not be met and subdued by the exertion requisite in the introduction of all extensive improvements. The power of mechanism cannot be doubted, and it is susceptible of increased energy, by further improvement. And while our veterans plunge fearless, through the turbulence of northern seas, in vessels propelled by steam: there can be little additional danger in extending the voyage on the smooth surface of the Mediterranean or across the Indian Ocean, which is perhaps better suited to the facilities of Steam Navigation than any other water of equal extent.

As desiderata to the perfection of Steam Navigation may be named, a better mode of propulsion than by the wheels commonly used, which are found to make the vessel move wildly in a heavy sea. And a diminution of the quantity of fuel, either by a more complete application of heat, or a general improvement in the machinery, particularly in avoiding the very common fault of unnecessary frictions. The construction of vessels for this climate, would also require some peculiarities in their mechanism and in their arrangement, to secure personal comfort; all which are obtainable by

PERSEVERANCE.

BOMBAY
6th June 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th MAY 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant M. Stack of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry to proceed to Nagpore on his private affairs, and to be absent from his duty on that account from the 1st June to the 1st November next.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. W. Oakes of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that battalion during the absence of Lieutenant W. Burrowes, who has obtained leave to proceed on his private affairs to Guzerat until the end of October next.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1823.

The Rank of the following Cadets for the Engineers having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Farquharson on the 25th ultimo, and produced the certificates of their appointments, are admitted into the service as Ensigns from that date, and permanently posted with dates of commissions as follows

	Rank as Ensigns.	To what corps appointed.
Alex. Cumine Peat	19th Dec 1820.	Engineers
Robert Foster	19th Dec. 1820.	Ditto.

The undermentioned cadets for the Infantry, having reported their arrival at the Presidency in the above ship, and on the Hon'ble Company's ship Herefordshire, the former on the 25th and the latter on the 27th ultimo, and having produced the certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such, and promote them to Ensigns; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. of Certificates.
694 Messrs. James Holland arrived on the Farquharson on the 25th May 1823.
697 ,, Charles Shirt arrived in the Herefordshire on the 27th May 1823.
699 ,, Wm. Page Eyre, arrived on the Farquharson on 25th May 1823.
700 ,, Godin Ellis [illegible] the Here[illegible] on the 27th [illegible]823.
[illegible] arrived on the [illegible]day, 1823.
[illegible]he Infantry, having [illegible]esidency in the above [illegible]ng lost his certificate [illegible]declaration furnished to [illegible]d as such and promoted [illegible]e rank is received from the [illegible]ecretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1823.

Mr. Joseph Tyndall a Cadet for the Infantry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Inglis on the 27th ultimo, and produced certificates of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date

Mr. Tyndall is promoted to Ensign; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the furlough granted by the General Order of the 26th ultimo, to Ensign W. S. Adams of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry for two months to proceed to Bellary on his private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Walter 1st Assistant to the Resident in Cutch to proceed to sea for a period of ten months for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1823.

While we acknowledge ourselves indebted to our Bombay correspondents for such articles of intelligence as are, from time to time, sent us, we lament that our friends at the outstations are so backward in communicating such events as arise amongst them, for the benefit of others. Our neighbours at the other presidencies, must imagine Bombay to be a very quiet, even going sort of place, for we have rarely any local news to give them, beyond a death, a birth or a marriage. Happily the two last predominate this week and we trust the balance will long continue in their favor, but these are things little interesting to persons at a distance, unless they are acquainted with the parties concerned "At Homes," the popular entertainments of Calcutta, have either gone out or are not yet come into fashion in Bombay; our literary associations keep their transactions very snug;—robberies and murders, fortunately for the inhabitants of our Island, rarely occur, and when they do there is very little said about them; and in short, Bombay itself is able to furnish very little food for a newspaper. Unless our up-country friends, therefore, bestir themselves a little in our favor, we shall not be able to mend the matter, and we confess we are heartily tired of being depen[illegible] upon English newspapers, along with [illegible] trifling assistance we derive from the [illegible] presidencies, for matter to fill our colu[illegible]

The Melpomene Captain Mowbray [illegible] long expected from London, arrived [illegible] Monday last; she left the Downs on [illegible] 10th of December, Madeira on the 29[illegible] the same month, and the Cape of G[illegible] Hope on the 21st March. The passeng[illegible] are, Mrs. Ducat and child, from the C[illegible] of Good Hope; Messrs. John Stirling [illegible] Henry Pickthall Cadets, Mr. Ll[illegible] Walker, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. T[illegible] mas Johnson, Free Mariner.

The Melpomene has brought no new[illegible] any description.—We hear that she wi[illegible] ready to sail for England ag[illegible]n, early in n[illegible] month.

It will probably be in the recollection of most of our readers, that it was our painful duty to announce, in our obituary of the 8th June last, the melancholy decease of a much respected member of our society, Mr. Stephen Babington of the Civil Service; and we are sure it will be satisfactory to all who were acquainted with that lamented Individual, to know that a subscription for the erection of a Monument to his memory in St. Thomas's Church, setion foot by a few of his most intimate friends at this place, has received such cordial support from his fellow servants and other friends at the Presidency and subordinates, as to have enabled the Gentlemen who undertook the management of the subscription, to realize the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred rupees (13,500:) and after reserving sufficient funds to meet the expense of erecting the Monument on arrival, to remit through the liberality of Government, who have been pleased to grant them a favorable rate of Exchange, bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for £1,425—in favor of Mr. Benjamin Babington of Aldermanbury, the brother of the deceased, who has been requested to employ a Sculptor of the first eminence in the execution of the work.

There was a report afloat two days ago that a vessel which arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, while the Melpomene lay there, had seen a great quantity of wreck (supposed to be that of a 1200 ton Ship) off the South East coast of Africa; we have not been able to trace the report to any authentic source, and as the Commander of the Melpomene has heard nothing of it, it is likely to be a fabrication.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter addressed to the Commander of the Fly, by the Passengers o[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

that vessel, on her late voyage up the Sea.

Cosseir, 12th January 1823.

To

CAPTAIN J. EMMOTT,
Master of the Schooner Fly,

SIR,

Having terminated our voyage from Bombay to this Port, after an agreeable passage of five weeks, we cannot take our leave of the little Fly without expressing to you how sensibly we all feel your kind attention and that of your officer Mr. Marsh, to our comforts and convenience while on board, and the satisfaction it has afforded us to observe your constant unwearied attention to the Navigation of the Vessel thro' the intricate dangers of the Red Sea.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Sincere friends and obedient
Humble Servants,
HENRY TOLLEY,
Lt. Col. H. M. 16th Regt.
LINCOLN STANHOPE,
Lt. Col. H. M. 17th Drag
WILLIAM ROBISON,
Lt. Col. H. M. 24th Regt.
JOHN SKINNER,
Lieut. H. M. 16th Regt

EXCHANGE.

On London,..6 mo's. sight,..1 | 9d per Rupee.
Calcutta, 30 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras,....do..... ... 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 138 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas. Nominal.
Unremittable, 120 B'y Rs. per do. do.

Spanish Dollars,.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant G. B. LeMessurier.
Assistant Surgeon D. Young, 4th M. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon L. Walker.
Assistant Surgeon D Ormond, Artillery.
Cadet J. Stirling, Infantry.
Lieut. Cls. Blood, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. Blood, 1st | 6th Regt.
Cadet H. Pickthall.
Surgeon James Orton.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet James Liddell, 1st Light Cav.
Lieut. Cls. Blood, Artillery.
Ensign H. Hart, 2d | 3d Regiment.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Hancock, 1st | 10th Regt.
Capt. W. Hamilton, 4th M. Cavalry.
Capt. W. Gordon, 2d do. do.
Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d | 7th Regt

Nautical & Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 2d Ship Melpomene (Free Trader), Capt Samuel Mowbray, from the Downs 10th Dec Madeira 29th Dec. and Cape 21st March.

3d Do Schooner Fly, Commander J. S. Emmott, from Mocha, 1st May.

Passengers per Melpomene.

Mrs. Ducat, Miss Ducat, from the Cape Cadet John Stirling, Cadet Henry Pickthall, Asst. Surgeon Lloyd Walker, Thomas Johnson, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Schooner Fly.

Capt. T. Skene, Master Skene, Mr. Patten, and Mr. Bagshaw.

DEPARTURES.—June 1st Brig Hamoody Nacqudah Goolam bin Mahamud to Malay Coast.

Do. French Brig Susanna, Comnd. Henry Cotinean, to Pondichery.

3d. Ship Hannah, Captain John Lamb, to London

Do. Brig Durria Dowlut, Nacqudah Hamuz to Malabar Coast.

Passenger by the Brig Susanna, Lieutenant Rubock.

Passengers by the Hannah, Mrs. Inglis, Miss Mary Forbes Inglis, Master Archibald Inglis, Mrs. Taylor, and two children, Archibald Inglis Esq. Captain George Seaton, (late Comd. of the Ship Lowjee Family,) Captain Baker, 25th Regt. M. N. I., Mr. Bridger (late Midshipman H. C. Marine.) Mr. Conductor Ward, Commissariat Dept. and 4 Invalids of the H. Co's. Marine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 17th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain Edmund Tincombe, from Poondy 5th May.

Do. Ship Alexander, Captain Robert Dickie, from Batavia 2d April.

18th, Brig Guide, Captain W. Holloway, from Calcutta 23d April.

Do. H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, from Blackwood's Harbour.

19th, Schooner Highland Lass, Capt. C. W. Eaton, from Coringa 1st May.

Do. Ship Ananta Hasta, Captain M. X. Cooth, from Cochin 5th, Alleppe 9th, and Quilon 10th May.

Do. Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, from Colombo 7th, and Pondicherry 18th May.

21st, Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barbet, from Trincomalie 14th, Point de Galle 18th, and Negapatam 19th May.

22d. Brig Nelly, Captain J. F. Lintner, from Colombo 6th, and Point de Galle 14th May.

Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain D. Campbell, from Bombay 1st, and Alleppe 12th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st, Ship Union, Capt. Adolphe Fernier, for Mauritius.

Do. Dutch Brig Favorite, Captain Thomas R. Davies, for Porto Novo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May, 17th Ship Ogle Castle, John Pearson Commander, from London 11th Dec. Cape of Good Hope 4th March and Madras 9th May.

—Ship Sultan, James Hodges, jun. Commander, from Persian Gulph 2d March, Bombay 10th April, Madras and Eskapelly.

DEPARTURES.—None.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Surat, on the 20th May, by the Rev R. H. Jeffreys, Mr. Conductor George Augustus Houston, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Nancy Cantrill.

On the 3d inst. by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, George B. Aitchison Esq. of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to Anne, Eliza, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John Trotter Ruthven Esquire, of the County Down, Ireland.

At St. Thomas's Church on the 5th instant by the Rev. D. Young, D S. Young Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment to Mary, second daughter of Campbell Mackintosh Esq. of Dalmigavie, North Britain.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th ultimo the Lady of Captain Heatly, of H. M. 47th Regt. of a daughter.

On the 1st Instant, Mrs. M. Van Mispelaar, widow of the late Mr. Van Mispelaar, Jeweller, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 15th May, the Lady of J. A. Aganoor Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—On Friday the 30th ultimo, in the 26th year of her age, Alice, the wife of Mr. Conductor W. Clark, of the Commissariat Department.

On the 19th May, died at Tellicherry, where he has been a resident about 40 years, in the 59th year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness which he bore with truly christian fortitude, Antonio Joaquim de Almeida, Esq. a respectable Gentleman native of Portugal. He came out from his native country at the age of 17 years, during the Government of His Excellency Count Dom Frederico, Viceroy of Portuguese India, an Ensign in His Faithful Majesty's Royal Regiment of Infantry at Mozambique; which commission he since resigned and engaged himself in Mercantile speculations. He lived esteemed as he died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, leaving a large family to deplore their irreparable loss in a loving and cherishing Husband, Father and Grand Father.

"His soul with patience waits
"On thee, thou Living Lord!
"His hopes are on thy promise built
"Thy never failing word."

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Secundrabad, on the 2d May, the Lady of Edward Auber Lyngley, Esq. 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Secundrabad on the morning of the 11th May, the Lady of Captain J. A. Willows, 16th Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th instant, at Vizagapatam, Mary Jane, third Daughter of Edward Smalley, Esq

At Bangalore, on the 16th Instant, of the Scarlet Fever, William Rose, Esq. aged 19 years, youngest Son of the late Major Paul Rose, of the 14th Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Moradabad, on the 30th of April, A. Davidson, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss M. A. Blundell.

On the 10th May, Ensign J. H. Clarkson, to Miss Sophia Martindell, daughter of Major General Sir G Martindell, K. C. B.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 24th April, the lady of Captain Pereira, of Artillery of a daughter.

On the 28th April, on the Government Hill, at Singapore, the lady of Captain Flint, R. N. of a daughter.

At Bixar, on the 7th May, the lady of Captain J. Mackenzie, S. A. H. C. Stud, of a daughter.

At Bibna, near Comercolly, on the 8th May, at the house of George Boyd, Esq. the lady of William Greaves, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 12th May, Mrs Rigsby, junior, of a son.

On Monday, the 12th May, at half past 9 P. M. Sarah, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Churcher, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 24th April, at the House of John Gaddis, Esq. Royapettah, Miss Emma Poole, fifth surviving daughter of the late John Poole, Esq. of Cornbrook near Manchester, aged 24 years.

At Purnea, on the 27th April, Captain T. R. Court of the Country Sea Service.

On the 16th May, of a Fit of Apoplexy, Captain Henry Butler Clough, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regt. Native Infantry.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } Mercantile
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per do. }
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾ per do. }

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 33 to 34 per cent. pm. Unremittable nominal 8 to 10."

On Wednesday arrived the Brig *George the Fourth*, Captain P. Barber, from Trincomalie 14th, Galle 18th, and Negapatam the 19th Instant; and on the following day also arrived the Brig *Nelly*, Capt. J. F. Lintner, from Columbo the 6th, and Galle the 14th Instant; and the Ship *Dunvegan Castle* Captain D. Campbell, from Bombay the 1st, and Aleppe 12th Instant.

Passengers per Dunvegan Castle.

Mrs Campbell, Miss Hannah; Messrs. Eates and Lamber, Free Mariners.

The Ship *Union*, Captain A. Fornier, and the Brig *Favourite*, Captain T. R. Davies, left the Roads on Wednesday last, the former for Mauritius and the latter for Porto Novo.

Passengers per Union.—Madame Delafaye and 2 Children, Mr. Delafaye, and Mr. Brue.

We have authority to state that on Wednesday the 18th of June, the Comedy of "*She Stoops to Conquer*," will be performed at the Pantheon by the Mount Actors.—In giving this early intimation to the Public, we would fain hope that the Lovers of the Drama will abstain from accepting invitations that may interfere with the encouragement due to the meritorious exertions of the Corps Dramatic for that Evening, and gratify them by their presence.

[*Madras Gazette May* 24.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
MAY 19th 1823.

Remittable, *Premium*..... 33 0 a 33 8
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto..... 11 8 a 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 5 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 8 8 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open dates.. 5 0 ———
Ditto 2 months certain..... 4 0 ———
BANK SHARES—Prem. 60 to 62 per Cent.

The ship EAST INDIAN, Captain Peter Roy, arrived off town yesterday, bringing her own report, from Rangoon, whence she sailed on the 5th instant. The following vessels were then loading there. The NEPTUNE, Edwards, for Bombay. The ALFRED, DOLGE, for Calcutta. The FAZAL KURREEM, Kitchener, and the EARL KELLIE, Edwards, destination unknown. The Aram, Daniels, for Muscat. Trade was rather dull when the EAST INDIAN left, and fewer Ponies had been brought to the annual fair than last year.

(*Cal. Jour. May 20th*

Sudden Death.—Yesterday morning, the Durwan attached to the Premises of Messrs. Toulmin and Co. the respectable Chymists in the Durrumtollah was found dead, on the spot where he usually slept. [illegible] appearance of [illegible] fellow servants [illegible] Mr. Toulmin [illegible] in the arm. The [illegible] first—but soon ceased [illegible] voured to apply elec[illegible] known cause not a spark [illegible] imagined that some poison [illegible] sphere was the cause, as the machine had been in use the evening before, when it had produced all the effect expected from it.

It appears that the Man was seen alive at four o'clock in the morning—but tipsy—at six he was found dead. The body was opened and thoroughly examined by a Medical Gentleman; but we have not yet heard the result. When seen by the Coroner he had still all the appearance of being in a calm sound sleep.

This description of death is by no means an unfrequent one among the Natives—but we have never been enabled to obtain any satisfactory account of the immediate cause. The stomach is generally found empty, or containing alone a vinous fluid. It has been frequently in evidence that when death has ensued in this way, that the unfortunate individual has been no further intoxicated, than what is usually termed tipsy. We imagine there must be some particularly noxious property in the spirit; although how it acts we never could learn. The coats of the stomach never appear injured, nor has there ever been any evident local affection immediately arising from the spirit.

Apoplexy has been usually considered the immediate cause—and on the above occasion the head has been opened, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain it. From the circumstance happening on the premises of a Chymist, it might be supposed that the unfortunate Man had taken some deleterious drug unknown to any one—but there is not the slightest reason to suppose any such thing—moreover the circumstance of his having been seen tipsy, combined with the frequency of these casualties, entirely removes all suspicion of such a thing having occurred.

An Inquest, however, is summoned to be held on the Body.

[*Ben. Hur. May 19th.*

St. James's Church.—On Sunday the 4th instant, a Sermon was preached at St. James's Church, explanatory of the nature, and objects, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; after which a collection was made, in aid of the Funds of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee: the following was the Text. Hosea 4,6. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge:" the preacher took occasion to expatiate on the necessity of imparting general instruction, the ultimate purpose of which is, or should be, the Glory of Almighty God. In order to direct this to its proper end, and to guard against the dangers of false philosophy, he proceeded to inculcate the necessity of laying its foundation in Christian Principle. The march of events, he observed, has now superseded the inquiry, whether knowledge should be imparted. The grand object now to be kept in view was to make the progress of *Christian* Knowledge commensurate with that of *General* Education, and in inquiring into the legitimate sources of religious instruction, and guidance: as well as into the method best adapted to counteract the progress of evil principles; and to render knowledge subservient to its great end. The Revd. Preacher set forth the Society for Pomoting Christian Knowledge, as peculiarly calculated, and more especially in this Country, to effect this desirable object.

After having fully explained the nature and objects of this Venerable Society, respecting which, we believe, the generality of the congregation had been hitherto wholly uninformed, and having described it as a *Bible* Society, a *Church Missionary* Society, a *School* Society, and a *School Book* Society, in all which departments it had laboured for a hundred years before any other started into being, the Preacher gave some very interesting Extracts from its more recent reports; among which, the amount of books and tracts dispersed by the Society during the year 1820 1821, including upwards of 32,000 Bibles, 45,020 Testaments & Psalters, & 85,000 Prayer Books, was stated as not less than 1,242,091 A brief notice was taken of the "Society for the propogation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," "the ancient Royal Church Missionary Society," originally one with the Society P. C. K., and still acting on the same principles and entire accordance with it. Towards the conclusion of the Sermon, some information was given respecting the five Committees of the Society established in the East, and more particularly the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, copies of whose last Report as well as that of the Parent Society, were distributed among the congregation; the number of books and tracts dispersed by the three principal Committees since their Institution was calculated at upwards of 100,000.

The discourse concluded with a short and affectionate address to the Congregation, which was highly respectable and remarkably attentive. We have reason to believe that the notices were not sufficiently general; but the collection, we are happy to state, which was made previous to the blessing, amounted to Sicca Rupees 548. The Minister gave notice of his intention to be in attendance in the Vestry room, on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, in order to receive applications for books from the poor, as well as such persons as may wish for advice, and assistance.

[illegible] see this good old Church Society [illegible] prominent notice. The unos- [illegible] which the Society has al- [illegible] operations, [illegible]

INDIAN MISERIES.

Quæque ipse miserrima vidi, et quorum pars magna fui.—Virgil.

Going to bed late, and discovering just as you begin to dose off, that your Sardar Bearer has *carefully* enclosed within the gauze curtain, some hundreds of mosquitos to amuse you with their sonorous hum, and irritate you into a fever by their stings; not a fan in the room nor a breath of wind. Worried into madness nearly, by their perpetual stinging and humming, you rise and attempt to beat off the assailants with a towel; in which effort after letting in a few more of them than you drive out, you exhaust yourself, fall down in a profuse perspiration, and are just about to benefit by the temporary respite your vigorous assault has procured you when again

"Unheeding rush the warlike swarms
With one loud buz to arms to arms!"

and for the remainder of the night you writhe in torture courting in vain "Tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep."

Waked from a delightful slumber by the discordant music of the tom-toms and trumpets attending a wedding procession, which obligingly stops before your door or under your windows till your nervous system is shattered to atoms; a charming accompaniment in the barking of all the pariah dogs in the neighbourhood to add to this "soothing concord of sweet sounds."

Visiting at the house of a friend, conveyance a buggy;—just at the hour at which you had proposed to start, a violent Northwester comes on; urged to stop the night though you know he has not a bed to offer you; obliged to consent, though you would sooner endure for hours, the "pelting of the pitiless storm" than the stinging of the merciless musquitos, by sleeping in a couch wit out curtains, you become a martyr to your politeness rather than disoblige your friend.

PARTIES.

Accustomed to tiff or dine indeed, at an early hour; invited to dine with a great man, dare not refuse; arrive at 8, an hour too soon; march up a line of ladies; bow to the hostess, and then back into a crowd of dandies unnoticed by them all; feeling that you are rather tolerated than welcome, and that you are regarded as of about as much consequence as a figure 9 with the tail cut off, on the left hand side of a row of figures. Dinner announced; follow the crowd down to it; sneak into some unoccupied chair far from the big wigs; endure the suffocating fumes of hot meat for an hour; listen to the mellifluous gargling of the hookahs for another; when the party rises, to join the ladies, sneak off to your Palankeen, go to bed and dream of the happier scenes of humbler life; and wake to curse the gilded miseries of a tropical climate.

Having become such a slave to the hookah that you are in misery without it except when asleep; invited to dine at the Government House, where Hookahs are not admitted, forced to go, kept two hours at table; at length after making your escape, you rush home to make up for the tortures you have endured by "stealing a few hours from night," in the enjoyment of an extra chillum; find the hookahburdar gone out, not a chillum to be procured To make this misery still more exquisite, tantalized by the sonorous bubling of the goorgurry of the Durwan—go to bed comfortless, cursing the folly that made you the slave of habit.

Being Engaged to a dull party, afterwards invited to a most agreeable one; make an excuse to Mr. A. but forget to warn the Hookahburdar of your change of intention. Arrive at Mr. B's. sent home for your hookah, the servant is despatched after him to Mr. A's. where he informs the company that you are at Mr. B's. *burrakhana*—*Civil note* the next morning from Mr. A.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COL. FARQUHAR.

An account having appeared in the JOHN BULL of yesterday relative to an attempt to assassinate Col. Farquhar, the worthy Resident of Singapore, we have much pleasure in publishing an authentic account of the whole of the affair, with which we have been most kindly favored from the very best source. From this account it appears that a Malay chief who had been committed to prison for debt was on the 11th of March permitted to go in charge of some Police Peons, to endeavuor to obtain bail. Being unsuccessful however in doing so, when night came on, he was pressed by the peons to return to prison. His misfortunes making him desperate, he suddenly drew his *Kris*, killed a Jemadar on the spot, wounded two other peons who were with him very desperately, and five others slightly. He then made off apparently for the river. A report of the circumstance was now made to the Colonel, who accompanied by Mr. Barnard, Captain Davis and a few sepoys went to apprehend this *Mengamuck*. On reaching the house where he had committed these outrages, the Colonel, Mr. Barnard, and a party went with lights (for it was between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.) round one side of the house, while Captain Davis with another party examined the other. Scarcely had they separated, when the Chief rushed out, and the Colonel being at the head of the party (and having a lantern close by him which rendered him a still more conspicuous object) was run at by the man, and received a wound in the left side of chest, which but for the intervention of a might have proved mortal. An orderly Hindar, who was standing by, immediately grasped the *Kris*, and thereby prevented the repetition of the blow. The Malay fell instantly under bayonets of the sepoys, who were not a little exasperated at the assassin. The Colonel

not feel much pain from the wound at first but was afterwards confined to his bed for two or three days. He was so far recovered however by the 17th March as on that day to be enabled to attend the Sultan's Court.

A strange occurrence took place the day after the attack was made on the Colonel. The defunct body of the Malay was tried in the Court, found guilty and by a law made by Sir S. Raffles at the moment, sentence was by him pronounced, by] which, it was directed that the body of the deceased should be hanged in chains, which was forthwith carried into effect."

Letters of the 15th of April, from Singapore, announce the perfect recovery of Colonel Farquhar, after the *kris* had actually entered so far as to touch the lungs. The inhabitants were so pleased at seeing him amongst them again, that the first day he went out in his carriage, they took the horses from it and drew him home to his house.

Bengal Hurkaru May 14th 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE NAVY.—PROMOTIONS.—*To the Rank of Post Captain*—Captains the Hon. Lord H. Thynne, the Hon. F. Spencer, A. M'Lean, J. Theed, J. H. Plumridge, C. Nelson, G. Tyler and J. Franklyn.—*To the Rank of Commander*—Lieut. T. Bourchier, J. Lowry, D. J. Woodriff, E. L. Rich, A. Kennedy (B), E. M. Harrington, C. Hope, H. R. Morrison, W. Moriarty, & R. Chamberlayne.—*Midshipmen to the Rank of Lieutenant*—Messrs. J. G. Gregory, E. Corbett, W. Hargood, P. W. Moore, J. D'Urban. G. H. M'Dougall, W. Dickson (B). R. H. Manners, G. Hood, R. H. Baker, A. Brown, C. H. Ackerley, M. F. Brownrigg, J. Shirreff, H. Nurse, W. Duke, A. J. Græme, and D. Young.—APPOINTMENTS—Commodore Sir E. Owen, upon a particular service.—*Captains*—T. Bourchier, to the Beaver; A. M'Lean, to the Blossom; Sir M. Maxwell, to the Briton; E. L. Rich, to the Bustard; E. Curzon, to the Fly; Sir R. Mends, to the Owen Glendower; H. E. P. Sturt, to the Phæton; W. H. W. Parry, to the Prince Regent; G. F. Rich, to the Ringdove; J. Theed, to the Tamar; T. Brown to the Tartar; G. H. Guion, to the Tribune.—*Lieutenants*—C. R. Milborne, to the Apollo yacht; T. Cowan, to the Bellette sloop; G. P. Eyre, R. L. Baynes, J. B. Maxwell, and J. Reeve, to the Briton frigate; R. H. Baker, to the Bustard sloop; D. Welch, to the Dover frigate; J. H. Bond and H. B. H. Matthews, to the Genoa, 74; R. Maclean, J. Dangerfield, J. O'Brien, R. Evans, and J. B. L. Hay, to the Gloucester; R. R. Sayer and W. H. Molyneux, to the Jupiter; A. Sharp, to the Nimrod; J. Parker, to the Northumberland; T. Ball, P. Stokes, E. S. Clarkson, and J. Pole, to the Owen Glendower; R. C. Curry, to the Pelter gun-vessel; T. Marshall, H. Cock, G. J. H. Johnstone, and C. Cotton, to the Phæton; S. Meredith, G. Pierce, F. Ramsden, G. W. Aldridge, C. A. Barlow, and C. Hallowell. Flag-Lieutenants, to the Prince Regent; H. Nurse, W. Duke, and A. J. Græme, to the Pyramus; T. Best, to the Ranger; J. H. Boteler, and C. Madden, to the Ringdove; E. Corbett, to the Surinam; B. Aplin, to the Swan cutter; W. Hargood, to the Sybille; A. Morell, J. J. Sawyer, J. G. Dewar, and E. I. Armstrong, to the Tartar; C. W. Boyle, Hon. W. Anson, G. Brereton, C. English, to the Tribune; R. H. Manners, the Tyne; J. Puckford, and A. Brown, to the Thorous; J. Adams (A) to the Windsor Castle.

DECEMBER 29, 1823.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor at Rome, has left behind him a fortune of 7,000,00 of francs, a sum not far short of 300,000l. sterling.

Dr. Hoyer, of Minden, has published, in the journal of that place, a detailed account of his hypothesis, that the nucleus of the sun consists of molten gold.

Yesterday a large splendid Monument, to the memory of the late Mr. Perceval, was opened in Westminster Abbey. It represents him falling at the moment of assassination. Bellingham, his assassin, is introduced. The likeness of the late Minister is considered excellent.

On Friday night, Long's Hotel near Bond-street was burnt to the ground. The insurance was to the amount of 18,000l.

It is said that it is not intended to train the militia in regiments in future, but to assemble the men in classes, at those periods of the year when they are less likely to find employment, for the purpose of being drilled, under the adjutant, and such non-commissioned officers as may be deemed sufficient to retain on permanent pay for that purpose.

IRELAND.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"DUBLIN, JAN. I.

"This day, being the first day of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the city of Dublin, Bills of Indictment were sent to the Grand Jury, against *Matthew Handwich, Henry Handwich*, and others, for a conspiracy to create a riot in the Theatre Royal, and for a riot in the Theatre Royal, on the night on which an outrage was attempted against the Marquis Wellesley.

"Some of the persons, who had sworn informations, were sent by the Crown Lawyers to the Grand Jury room, in support of the bills of indictment; but the preliminary investigation, which the law requires, was so protracted by the variety of questions which were asked, that no more then five of the witnesses were examined during the whole of the day. The Grand Jury were, therefore, obliged to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

"The following are a few of the questions which were propounded to one of the witnesses, and which, perhaps, may tend to elucidate the cause of the adjournment:—

"The person who has sworn that Henry Handwich threw a bottle from the upper gallery, is a man of the name of Farrell.

"After Mr. Farrell had stated to the Grand Jury what he had seen of the riot, and after he had described the manner in which Handwich had flung the bottle with an extended arm, that inclined toward the horizon, he was asked, if he saw where the bottle fell? He answered, that he did not see the place. He was asked, if he would swear that the bottle, which was taken up from the stage by the leader of the band in the orchestra, was the bottle which Handwich had flung from him?—Mr. Farrell said that he would not. He was asked, if he thought that the bottle was flung for the purpose of hitting the Lord Lieutenant?—He said, that he could not tell what was the intention. He was asked, if he thought, from the mode in which the bottle was flung, that it was intended for the *Lord Lieutenant's Box?* He said that he did think it was so intended. Here some of the Grand Jurors expressed their surprise that Mr. Farrell had not curiosity enough to endeavour to see where the bottle would fall. Mr. Farrell said, that on account of the great number of persons, who were then standing on the benches which were before him, and who intercepted his view, he could not see where the bottle went.—Here one of the Grand Jurors remarked, that if Handwich had flung the bottle with an out-stretched arm, he must, by the range of his hand, have included a great deal of space, and therefore the Grand Juror desired Mr. Farrell to explain, how it happened that Handwich did not strike some person behind him. Mr. Farrell, in explanation, said, that Handwich was at the extremity of a seat near the end of the gallery, and that the extremities of all the back seats were not so crowded as the central parts. Mr. Farrell was asked how long was the interval from the time when the bottle was thrown, to the time when a bottle was held up by the leader of the band in the orchestra. Mr. Farrell said that the interval might be about five minutes; but that he would not speak positively, because his attention was fixed on the man who had flung the bottle, and because he was so horror struck that he was determined to seize the person who threw it, whenever he could do so without endangering his own life."

JANUARY 5, 1823.

DUBLIN.—His Excellency the Lord Lieut attended Divine Service, at the Cathedral of Christ Church, on Christmas Day, and attracted an elegant and numerous congregation. The line of road was crowded on either side, and the shouts & acclamations were truly gratifying. His Excellency was in his state carriage, drawn by six horses, richly caparisoned, the servants all in the state uniforms. His Excellency was attired in a superb blue and gold uniform, with his several orders, &c.; and appeared in the full enjoyment of heal h and spirits.

A variety of Addresses have been presented to the Lord Lieutenant, congratulating his Excellency on escaping from the late outrage. Among these Addresses was one from the Clergy of the Established Church, presented by a deputation; there were present the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of St. Patrick's (Deans of the two Cathedrals), the Clergy of the two Chapters, and many others of the Clergy of Dublin and its vicinity. The Parochial Addresses were from the parishes of St. Andeon, St. James, and St. Thomas. Public metings to address his Excellency have been held at Kilkenny and Belfast.

The three persons charged with a riot in the theatre have been enlarged on bail, themselves in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for each of the persons accused. It is said that informations have been taken against several other persons who were engaged in this nefarious transaction. Report states, that a distinguished Catholic Barrister, of great legal abilities and attainments, and much political celebrity, has been retained, on a fee of 100 guineas, as leading Counsel for the prisoners accused of a conspiracy to assassinate the Lord Lieut.

On Wednesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, five soldiers, of the 5th & 6th Dragoons, passing through New-street, Dublin, quarrelled with some of the inhabitants; a row ensued, the soldiers with drawn swords, and the mob with stones, attacked each other. The mob, after an engagement of some minutes, retreated towards the Horse Police Barracks. The Police sallied out, and endeavoured to make prisoners on both sides; the soldiers, in resisting the police and the mob, inflicted a desperate wound on the peace-officer, Dixon, and two of the mob, named M'Cormick and Kirwan. Dixon's right cheek is cut down from the top of the cheekbone to the chin; M'Cormick's skull is dreadfully fractured, and Kirwan is severely wounded. The affair is now undergoing a military investigation.—*Dublin Paper*

On Friday night last, a very drunken and fatal *fracas* occurred at Farmacaffly, near Armagh, at the house of John Quin, a farmer. Quin, a female servant, named Mary Maguire, and Thomas Canovan, who worked for him, assembled in Quin's house, where they drank three bottles of whiskey. In liquor, Canovan was a man of great violence and bad conduct; he seized two iron crooks with which he beat a servant boy of Quin's, named Cullen, after which he broke in a door of a room, into which Quin and the woman retired for safety; he attacked Quin when the woman seized a loaded gun, and fired at Canovan, who received the contents in his chest and lungs, and caused his death in a few minutes. An inquest was held on Saturday morning. Verdict—"Self-defence."—Quin and the woman have been committed to gaol.—*Armagh Volunteer.*

CLONMEL, DEC 28.—On Monday evening, a party of ten armed miscreants came to the house of John O'Ryan, Esq. of Mullogh, county of Tipperary, struck his servant man at the door, compelled him to go into the house with them to look for candles, in order that they might search for arms. A girl saw the armed party at his door, and alarmed the neighbours, who hastened to the spot, armed with weapons, and though fired upon by a fellow stationed outside the door, as sentinel, pressed forward to the house; on which the marauders fled, and effected their escape.

DECEMBER 29, 1823.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.

A private letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 8 gives the following account of the present appearance of the Royal Family:—"I happened to be walking yesterday near the Palace, when I observed a number of state carriages going towards the principal staircase. I was told the King and the Royal Family were just preparing to take their usual promenade, and I had the curiosity to see how they appeared. The Palace is a fine pile of building, after the plan of the Tuilleries at Paris, but upon a less extensive scale. It is not yet much more than half completed; the Royal Family occupied one side of the square, which is built in a light and very graceful style of architecture. In the middle there is a noble gateway, through which any body may pass during the day; it is, in fact, a common thoroughfare. As you pass through, you see on the right hand the principal staircase, on approaching which, I found it lined with battle-axe guards; a party of carbineers, and four or five grenadiers, occupied the lower steps, and stood on each side of the King's carriage, which was in waiting. The infantry guards were drawn up in the square before the Palace, and a body of horse-guards, to the number of five or six and twenty, were waiting also in the square to escort (i. e. to guard) the Royal carriages. In the passage there were two or three military men in undress, and seven or eight old women, who were waiting to present memorials to the King. After waiting some time, the King and Queen descended the staircase, attended by several officers of state, all in full dress,—that is to say, in dark blue coats, turned up with crimson, laced with gold in the usual military fashion, white small-cloathes, and white silk stockings. Such was also the dress of the King, in addition to which he wore a blue riband over his left shoulder, and a star on his breast. The Queen, a slight genteel figure, appeared in a pink satin hat, very plain, and a blue silk mantle, edged with ermine, which covered the remainder of her dress. Her face has a mild beauty in it, which strongly interests a spectator. It looked on this occasion pale, and oppressed with inward suffering. The face of the King is remarkable for the vacancy, and, indeed, I must say, the deformity of its expression. The chin and lower lip protrude considerably beyond the line of the upper features, and seems scarcely to belong to them. The upper lip is enveloped in mustachios, and yet with these features, almost of the animal tribe, there is a mixture of intelligence, loftiness, and *feebleness* in his eye, which indicates a very peculiar character. Two of the officers of state placed themselves at each side of the carriage door, offering their shoulders to the assistance of her Majesty, while getting in. I observed that she merely took the hand of the King, and got in, not without some effort, without availing herself of the assistance proffered by the officers of state. She smiled not; she scarcely looked around her, and addressed not a syllable to any body. The King, who is a good portly figure, was as reserved and silent as the Queen. There is only one step, which is firmly fixed outside, beneath the door of the carriage, and this is so high that both their Majesties were obliged to ascend it by means of a footstool. The footstool was then strapped behind, where it hung dangling as the carriage drove off. But before it left the Palace, his Majesty put out his hand from the window, and received the several petitions which were presented to him. Don Carlos, the King's eldest brother, and very like him, with the exception that his figure is short, his wife and family, followed in the second coach, equally reserved. Don Francisco and his consort followed in the third. He has a good face, but a short figure. The three carriages rolled away without a cheer, or an expression of any sort, from the persons present. They were immediately joined by three other state carriages filled with the officers of the household, and the whole cavalcade was attended by the escort already noticed. The infantry received the King in a respectful manner, the band playing, and the standard lowered as he passed. Thus the King and the Royal Family take their rides every afternoon, the weather permitting."

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1823.

We have received from our Correspondent at Madrid, the following Letter.

Madrid, Monday, December 16.

Sir William A'Court, the British Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, yesterday transmitted a note to the Minister of State, informing him that two squadrons had sailed from England, one for Puerto Rico, and the other for Puerto Cabello, with the object of taking these ports into their temporary occupation. It was stated that the measure of sending out these two squadrons to the above-named places, was rendered imperative on the British Government, by the same which dictated the previous one of despatching a squadron to Cuba—namely, to suppress the lawless piracies which were committed on these seas upon the British trade. The Spanish Government had been repeatedly solicited to indemnify British merchants for the injuries inflicted on their property by vessels sailing under the Spanish flag, and to afford guarantees for the future. It had been solicited in vain, and no alternative remained to the British Government but that which it had adopted. This note has created the strongest sensation in Madrid. It is to-day the universal topic of conversation, and it has in fact excited not only surprise, but alarm. It is generally said, that when San Miguel, the Minister of State, read the note, he fainted. This of course is an exaggeration; but it is certain that it has thrown the Ministers into dismay, for an act of this kind, apparently at least, hostile on the part of England, in the present critical situation of Spain, is looked upon as decisive of her fate. There are here those who believe that a secret treaty was agreed by the late Ministers, for ceding Cuba to England, in consideration of the claims which had been made on the Spanish Government for piritical depredations committed on British property by vessels bearing the Spanish flag. It is added that the present Ministry have refused to sanction this treaty, but how far this is true I cannot take upon me to say. It is not, however, for the loss of those Colonies the people here are alarmed but for the indication which this measure presents in their eyes, of a resolution taken by the British Ministry, not only to take every advantage of the present weakness of Spain in the South American seas, but to abandon her to her own resources in the great question of her revolution. Hitherto the people have been deluded into a belief that England would support the Spanish Constitution, with her blood & treasure, in case an attempt was made by Foreign Powers to subvert it. This idea has hitherto given the dominant party here prodigious confidence in the stability of their preponderance, and has led them into measures which otherwise they would never have thought of. This moral support, founded on a delusion to which many persons blindly submitted, has at length dropped from under them, and now they see the real extent of the dangers which surround them.

They look upon this measure as ruinous to the new Ioan; without money, how can they raise an army to defend their Constitution? How can they pay the troops which are already raised? In the next place, they consider this measure as indicative of a belief on the part of the British Government, that the Cabinet of France will issue a declaration of war against the Peninsula without delay. They reason thus. If France declared war, one of her first objects would be to seize on Cuba by way of indemnity for her expenses. The Cabinet of England foreseeing this, and considering that as a neutral Power she could not prevent France from accomplishing this object after the war should have been declared, anticipated her ancient rival by the measure which she has just put into execution. In every view of the transaction they look upon it as fatal to the Constitution.

It was pointedly stated in Sir William A'Court's note, that the measure alluded to had no connexion whatever with the question agitated in the Congress of Verona concerning Spanish—a question in which England had preserved, and would continue to maintain, the strictest neutrality. The despatch of the squadrons was, he insisted, solely and purely a defensive measure, imposed on the government of England by the circumstances of the case. But however justifiable it may be, however inevitable, still by occuring in the present crisis, it is impossible to persuade the Constitutionalists here that it is not meant principally as a death-blow to the Constitution. Had England deferred this measure, they say, until we got over our present difficulties, we should not have much grieved about it; but situated as we are, our credit mainly depending on the opinion which English capitalists entertain of the favour with which their Government looks upon our system; our frontier threatened, our interior, harassed by factions, impoverished and disorganised, we cannot but look upon this measure as insidiously destined to accomplish our ruin. In the present state of their feelings, they would be glad to hear that Government was about to issue a declaration of war against England; but it needs little consideration to show that such a proceeding would be as impotent as it would be impolitic.

Some striking incident of this kind was perhaps necessary to check the spirit of the dominant party here. The orders which were sent to the provinces some months back, with respect to those who are not active supporters of the existing system, would seem to have emanated from a conclave of men little accustomed to the usages of civilized warfare. In the field of battle the rules of war are sufficiently clear; but what is to be said to the Commander who, after receiving a number of prisoners, who surrendered upon the usual understanding that their lives should be spared, selects a certain number, and orders them to be shot? Not only has this barbarous outrage upon humanity and justice been recently adopted by the Chiefs who are pursuing the factious, but in more than one instance they have taken out unarmed inhabitants from their houses, and upon mere oral information that they are of the "factious," without a trial, or a legal inquiry of any sort, they command them to be put to death. It is no uncommon circumstance to read in the provincial papers that such a person has been shot in such a village at the request of the people;—that is to say, a mob raise a clamour against an individual, and without ascertaining whether he is guilty or innocent, the Authorities order the sentence of the "sovereign people" to be executed. And these facts are related without a single observation expressive of surprise or sympathy, as if they were the common course of justice. But cruelty is not stripped of its criminality by whatever party it is exercised; and it appears still more sanguinary in its character, when it is adopted by that side which bears at least the legal semblance of authority. It is gratifying to know that yesterday evening orders of a more lenient description have been despatched to several districts. Torrijos, who commanded a flying column in Arragon, has been recalled on account of his cruelties. An officer left this last night to replace him.

It would be an ineffectual labour to send you details of all the petty actions which take place bet-

Continued in the Supplement.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SH[illegible] PURVOE, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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Subscribers at out-stations who req[illegible] publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

(Contin ued from the last Page of the Paper.)

ween the P olitical Chiefs of provinces, brigadiers, commander s of flying columns, and the eternal "factious." T he despatches which they transmit to Government a re regularly given to the principal newspapers, and the Editors seldom publish them without tacking to them a note of this kind—" Immortal honour to the heroes who have achieved this important victory. They deserved to be crowned with everlasting laurels, to be handed down to the remotest posterity as the glorious defenders of Spanish liberty,, the genuine sons of Padilla, the pride and strength of their country." There might be occasions, indeed, when such a tribute as this ought to be paid, and in a country like Spain, where there is so little money for the soldier, it is politic enough to pay him in praise. But when it is appended to a despatch which proceeds thus—" Live the Constitution ? Let this be counted amongst the most glorious days of Spain ! I have the honour and pride to inform your Excellency that this morning, at eight o'clock, we encountered a body of the factious, 85 strong, more or less, near the village of ———. After reconnoitering their position, which was a most advantageous one, I attacked them on the left flank and centre. The combat lasted for two hours, but nothing could resist the bravery of the troops under my command, the factious fled,, and were routed on all sides ! we pursued them a league, killed one, took two prisoners, & on our side we had only one horse wounded ! When " immortal honour, " " everlasting laurels," &c., are to be heaped on such heroes as these, they are apt to excite other feelings than those of admiration.

The Paris Journals of the 2d, which have arrived since our last, are almost wholly without interest. The Royalists are still divided against each other. But it is easy to perceive that those of the party who so vehemently clamour for war have lost their spirit with the loss of the late Minister, their pillar of strength in the Cabinet. The disposition of M. de Villele to conciliate them, and the distant hopes of war which he holds out seems to have injured him in public opinion, without recalling any of the Ultra Schismatics. His ambiguous note to the French Ambassador at Madrid, and the articles which appear in a Journal under his protection are regarded as unwarrantable sacrifices of the public feelings to party manœures. On the other hand, the Ultras seem to disdain his advance and threaton him with a defeat on the opening of the Chamber. They treat him as feeble and luke-warm. They tell him that " the time is approaching when weakness will be judged criminal, and lukewarmth wickedness," and some of them broadly tell him that he should quit the helm and yield the lead to M. de Chateaubriand. But what avails the language of Journals unsupported, as these appear to be, by opinion. It is stated, in the Constitutionel, that the Ultra journals are circulated in the provinces by thousands, gratis, at the expense of the treasury, & that this is their chief circulation. Upon the whole, it appears that speculators upon French politics may rest upon their oars until the meeting of the Chambers on the 28th. The French Minister himself having adopted a line of conduct calculated to keep up a state of uncertainty and doubt, will probably not declare himself until then. The early convocation, which, no doubt, must be his doing, is evidence that he calculates upon having the support of the Deputies.

There is nothing important from Spain. Two Spanish journals give some striking exposures of the calumnies and fabrications respecting Spain in the French journals. The latter publish narratives of mutiny and desertion among the Spanish soldiers, never heard of in Spain.—They create a Chief in Andalusia, another in Galicia, with each several thousand heroes of the Faith;—but never heard of in those provinces; and a defender of the Faith, named *Jaime*, who, according to the *Journal des Debats*, was spreading religion and devastation, with the most edifying zeal in Murcia, turns out to be a highway robber—" an outlaw under the despotism (says the Madrid Paper), as well as under the Constitution—under the Inquisition and the Monks, as well as under the regime of freedom and morality." The accounts from Navarre are rather curious, describing *both* parties as acting on the defensive—a system which, if persevered in, would protract the campaign to a length which we shall not venture to determine.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The discussion which took place on Wednesday last, at the India House, respecting the expulsion of so many students from Hertford College, although it necessarily terminated without any decision of the Court upon the subject which was brought under its consideration, was in every point of view, most important, not only as it related to those young and unfortunate individuals, whose errors and whose misconduct have been so severely punished, but also from its probable influence upon the system of education and discipline which will in future be adopted with regard to that portion of our youth who are destined, not merely to cultivate their private fortunes but to sustain the character and promote the interests of this country in the East. We beg that we may not be considered, in the observations which we are about to offer, as making, or even insinuating any charge against the Professors or the Council of the College; but we trust that we may, without offence, express our doubts as to the wisdom or the policy of a system which has, in so short a time, produced consequences of so disastrous a nature. In considering this subject, we are naturally led to look, in the first instance to our Universities, where the plan of education and system of discipline are founded upon a deep knowledge of human nature and upon a long experience and observation, as well of the thoughtlessness, the impetuosity, and the consequent errors and even vices of youth, as of those ardent and generous feelings which, when skilfully managed and properly directed, have produced, and will always continue to produce, the noblest and most exalted characters. When we see that in those ancient seminaries of learning where such multitudes of the youth of this country complete their education, so few cases occur where the last severity of punishment is deemed necessary and that in an institution of comparatively small extent and recent establishment, it has been thought indispensable, not only to punish but to consign so many individuals to degradation and probable ruin, may we not fairly be led to conclude that there is something originally imperfect, something essentially wrong in the organization of the institution itself. We are far from contending that where a limited number of boys of various ages, dispositions and previous habits, are brought together for the purpose of instructions, those who are entrusted with their government should not occasionally be rigid or even severe; but we do think that the errors of the boy may be sufficiently corrected without the ruin of the man. The law of England has that consideration for the frailties, and that regard for the interest of youth, that it will not allow (generally speaking) a person under age to contract any debt or enter into any obligation which shall bind him one hour after he has attained what are termed the years of discretion. It is surely then a most severe measure of justice to say that a boy, warm, inexperienced, impetuous, affluents, and in many cases almost compelled by the solicitations and the example of his companions, should in the very place to which he is sent for instruction, be considered as so fully aware not only of the immediate but of the remote consequences of his misconduct, and as being in every respect so responsible an agent that his punishment is to last, no till he attain the age of descretion, but for life; that all his past studies are to be at once rendered useless, all his prospects blighted and all the hopes of his family destroyed, that no acknowledgment of the offence, however humble—no contrition however sincere—no amendment of conduct however apparent, are to be considered as a sufficient atonement for a single act of wayward folly, and boyish insubordination. We are far from excusing, or even palliating the conduct of those individuals who have been thus severely visited; we do not say that they do not deserve punishment; all that we contend for, is, that the punishment should not be interminable. If a young man be expelled from either of our Universities (an event which most rarely happens), his prospects in life are not blasted; in whatever course he may pursue, his past studies will be most useful to him; he may be ordained, he may be called to the bar—in short, if he profit by the experience of past errors, the road to wealth and to honour is still open to him; but in the case to which we are alluding the most precious years of the life of a young man are employed in the acquirement of knowledge to quality him for one sphere of action, and from that sphere he is, by a few acts of indiscretion, for ever excluded. It is consolatory to know, that in this case there is an appeal to the Bishop of London, and surely in no hands could the power of ultimate decision be more safely lodged. That venerable Prelate long and ably filled a a distinguished place in one of our Universities, he has had much experience in the government of youth and we are confident that his decision will shew that it is possible to maintain authority and to enforce obedience, without having recourse to what, in such a case, may be termed the extreme measure of capital punishment. We trust that the Bishop will prove a mediator between the offended masters and their erring but contrite pupils; that he will, after due censure and punishment, restore the latter to their station in life that he will disperse the cloud which now obscures all their prospects & chills their hopes, and that he will assuage the anguish of many amiable families, whose sacrifices for their sons have been rendered unavailing, and whose fondest expectations have have been crushed by a sentence at once so severe and so unexpected.

The Courier, December 24.

THE SCOTSMAN,

VALUE OF COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Official Abstract of the actual Disbursements of the several Commissaries upon Foreign Stations, for the year ended 25th of December 1820, paid by Great Britain, *exclusive of the Revenues collected in the several Colonies viz—*

		L.	s.	d.
1.	Canada	354.721	12	9
2.	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	125.359	5	11
3.	Newfoundland	9.921	7	2
4.	Bermuda	28.269	19	10
5.	Bahama Islands	7,904	18	0
6.	Windward & Leeward Islands & Colonies	346,168	9	0
7.	Jamaica	115.691	9	6
8.	Cape of Good Hope	177,043	12	0
9.	Mauritius	57,274	13	1
10.	Mediterranean	201,247	4	3
11.	Gibraltar	140.092	8	4
12.	Sierra Leone and Gambia	62.298	4	1
13.	Heligoland	6,371	2	6
		L 1,632,298	0	11

Of the various modes by which the national expenditure might be diminished, and the weight of taxation reduced, a change in our system of colonial policy appears to be one of the most advantageous. It is evident there are only two ways in which the possession of colonies can contribute to the wealth and power of the mother country, viz. either by the payment of a surplus revenue or by advantages derived from an exclusive commercial intercourse. But the parliamentary paper prefixed to this article shews, that instead of deriving any revenue from our colonial possessions, they annually cost, in a period of profound peace, upwards of *a Million and a half*. and their defence in a period of war would probably cost us ten or twenty times as much ! It is therefore to the exclusive commercial advantages derived from our colonies that we must look, not only for an indemnity for this heavy expense, but also for a compensation for the increased risk, which the occupancy of so many distant dependencies necessarily occasions, of being involved in disputes and contests with other powers. If the monopoly of the trade with the colonies does not yield a sufficient compensation for this expense and risk, their possession must plainly be a loss to the country, and we should gain by leaving them to govern themselves, and to take care of their own interests. But instead of the monopoly of the colony trade being productive of any such advantage, we are prepared to shew that it is extremely prejudicial; and that *we do not derive a single commercial advantage from our colonial possessions, which we should not equally derive were they independent, and the country relieved from the expense of garrisoning and protecting them.* A short statement will make this sufficiently obvious.

In the *first* place, it is evident, that if the mother country gains any thing by this monopoly of the colony trade, the colony must lose it. But a colony is not a part of a foreign country—it is an integral and constituent part of your own Empire, and it is contrary to every principle of justice and of sound policy to attempt to enrich one province or district at the expence of the rest. All the difference between Jamaica and Ireland consists in the circumstance of the one being two thousand and the other only twenty-five miles distant from England. But it has not yet been contended, that the fact of Ireland being separated by a *narrow* channel from England, is any reason why her merchants should be precluded from trafficking with other countries, or why she should be obliged to sell those products she has to spare, and buy all she wants, exclusively in the markets of England. But if the intervention of a narrow arm of the sea cannot justify such restrictions, it is difficult to perceive how the intervention of a broader arm can justify them. The protection which every government is bound to grant to all classes of its subjects ought not to vary with the varying degrees of latitude and longitude in which they live. Had Jamaica been the mother country and England the colony, we should certainly have thought, & justly too, that our distance from Jamacia was no reason at all why we should not enjoy an equality of privileges, or why we should submit to have our energies cramped, and our commerce restricted, for the sake of affording employment to a few Jamaica ships and manufacturers. This is the proper point of view in which we should survey the restrictions on the colony trade. We should remember, that in whatever degree the monopoly is beneficial to ourselves, it must be, to the same extent, prejudicial to our fellow-citizens in the colony; and that it is, therefore, entirely subversive of that equality of rights & protection which every state owes indiscriminately to all who are under its dominion.

But then we come, in the *second* place, to the question, whether the monopoly of the colony trade *be really advantageous to the mother country?* And here we have another opportunity of remarking the close and indissoluble connection that always subsists between the sound principles of impartial justice and of public wealth. That equality of rights and privileges to which every subject of a free country has a just claim, can never be encroached upon without checking the progress of national opulence. The monopoly of the colony trade, far from being a means of enriching, is really a means of impoverishing the mother country. When rigorously enforced, a monopoly may indeed enable us to supply a colony with manufactured goods, which might otherwise have been supplied from some cheaper market. But of what advantage is this forced sale? It is evident we cannot manufacture the goods sent to the colony without preventing a portion of our capital and workmen from engaging themselves in some naturally beneficial employment, and engaging them in one where they will have to contend with every disadvantage, and which must be abandoned the moment we are unable to support the monopoly. It is idle to suppose that any country can ever be enriched by such means; and yet such is the only advantage of which the monopoly of the colony trade can ever be made productive. We say *only* advantage; for it cannot be denied, that if the mother country is able to manufacture goods cheaper than any other country she will not fail to possess the exclusive command of the colony market independently altogether of any factitious assistance. In point of fact, therefore, the monopoly is either *useless* or *pernicious*. It is useless when the mother country can furnish the colony with commodities at the same, or a lower rate than others; and when she cannot do this, the monopoly, by forcing a part of her capital and industry into employments for which she has no peculiar aptitude, is plainly and certainly *pernicious*.

The consequences of the American war have completely verified the truth of these remarks. No colonies were ever reckoned nearly so important and valuable as those which now form the republic of the United States. With the exception of Dean Tucker, and one or two more, the politicians of this country and the Continent firmly believed that the independence of the colonies would be decisive of the fate of England—that the sun of Britain's glory would then set, and for ever! When the question of Independence was first mooted in the House of Commons, it was indignantly demanded, Would you ask a mighty giant voluntarily to shrink, into a feeble and puny dwarf? But it was impossible to maintain this high tone. Independence could not be refused; and what has been the result; Has Great Britain fallen from the high place she occupied among the nations of the earth? Has the emancipation of the colonies been in the slightest degree prejudicial to our wealth, commerce and industry. The reverse is decidedly the fact. We have continued since the peace of 1784 to enjoy every previous advantage resulting from our colonies; & we have done this without being subjected to the heavy expence of maintaining armaments for the defence of such distant and extensive territories. The value of the commodities that are now annually exported from Britain to the United States is upwards of twelve times the value of the commodities exported to America previously to the war. Nor, while we can afford to supply the Americans cheaper than they can manufacture at home, and cheaper than they can be supplied by others, is there the least risk of our losing the market. Our commerce with the United States, now that they are independent, rests on quite as firm a basis as it did when they were dependent. So large a proportion of the capital and industry of each particular country is employed in preparing commodities for the market of the other, that there is no reason to fear the trade will be rashly or capriciously interfered with. It is not a factitious, but a natural trade. It is not founded on bounties or prohibitions, but on the gratification of real wants and desires; and as it is equally advantageous to both countries, we may confidently predict, that it will become still more productive of wealth, comfort, and enjoyments.

It has been repeatedly urged, that the trade with colonies is totally and completely exempted from those contingencies and revulsions to which the trade between independent nations is necessarily more or less liable, and that the exclusion of competition always secures the command of the colonial market. But we have already shewn that the forced exclusion of competition is really of no advantage but the reverse. Admitting, however, that it is advantageous, it is an advantage that can never be reaped except from mall and easily guarded colonies. It is plainly impossible, supposing the United States had continued to this hour a dependency of England, that the most rigid and severe enforcement of the exclusive system could have preserved us the monopoly of their market, had any competitor appeared in the field capable of underselling us. The whole navy of Great Britain, though it were doubled, would not be enough to guard the coast from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi from the intrusion of smugglers. Nor could the whole army of Britain prevent clandestine importation into Canada. Cheap goods are sure to make their way thro' every barrier. All the tyrannical regulations and *guarda costas* of Old Spain did not prevent her colonies being deluged with the prohibited commodities of England, France, and Germany. It is, indeed, quite childish to suppose that any extensive market can ever be preserved by the mere dint of customhouse regulations. They are never productive of advantage, but always of injury. And we may be assured, that our command of the American market depends at this moment on the very same principle—*the comparative cheapness of our manufactured goods* —on which it depended when we had a Governor in every State; & so long as we preserve this single advantage, the preference we have hitherto enjoyed will, without the aid of commercial treaties, of acts of Parliament, or acts of Congress, continue to be given to us.

It has been urged in defence of colonial possessions, that they supply the mother country with commodities which are not elsewhere to be had; & that, were they to be abandoned, we might be obliged to pay a monopoly price for articles which custom has rendered indispensable. This apprehension appears to be extremely futile and unfounded. We often hear of the holders of colonial produce being subjected to the greatest difficulties from a disinclination on the part of foreigners to buy from them; but we never yet heard of their refusing to sell. No instance can be mentioned of a country wanting colonial produce, and willing to pay for it, being unable to obtain any quantity she required. France is now nearly destitute of colonies, and yet she is quite as well, or better supplied with their products, than before the Revolution; and she obtains them in precisely the same way that she did them —that is, by giving an equivalent portion of the produce of her land, capital and labour, in exchange for them. It is a radical error to suppose that the supply of colonial goods can be monopolised. Sugar is a staple product of the East Indies, of Brazil, Mexico, and Louisiana, as well as of the West Indies. The same may be said of coffee; and it is now clearly ascertained, that the spices, which were formerly thought to be an exclusive production of the Moluccas, succeed equally well in Cayenne and other places. The

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[illegible] which we call colonies, [illegible] fact, to be called *tropical*; for they are to be met with almost every where between the tropics; and the idea of monopolising them is totally out of the question.

But the monopoly of the colony trade has been productive of another disadvantage. The regulation which obliges the colonists to dispose of all their surplus products in the markets of the mother country, could not have been carried into effect had foreign competitors been permitted to supply these markets with cheaper goods. In order, therefore, to preserve the monopoly of the colony trade, the countries possessed of colonies have been forced to give the colonists a monopoly of the home market. For example, the merchants of England have a complete monopoly of the market of Jamaica; but, on the other hand, the planters of Jamaica have an equally complete monopoly of the market of England! There is thus a reciprocity of injuries, and not of advantages; and the colony trade, instead of being a source of wealth, is rendered a source of poverty, vexation, and disgust. Were it not for these perverse regulations, we might supply ourselves with sugar from the East Indies or Brazil for about two-thirds or less of the sum which it costs to bring it from the West Indies. This is a much more serious loss than is generally supposed, and is one to which the public attention ought to be particularly directed. Sugar has become a necessary no less indispensable to the poor than the rich. The quantity of West India sugar entered for home consumption in the year ending 5th January 1821, amounted to 3,661,730 cwts, or to 410,113,760 lbs. But it has been repeatedly shewn, that, were the oppressive duties on East India and Brazil sugars reduced to the same level with those on West India sugars, we might obtain as good sugar for 4d. lb. as now costs 6d. a reduction of price which would save us no less than L.3,417,614 a-year in the cost of this necessary! But supposing the saving only to amount to the *half* of this sum, still it would obviously be an object of the greatest importance; and when added to the expense of their government, it shews that our channel-houses and slave cultivated estates in the West Indies take upwards of TWO MILLIONS a-year from the ill-guarded pockets of the people of England! It will be curious to see how long they will submit to sacrifice so vast a sum for no conceivable purpose, except it be to stimulate a few slave-holders to linger in a disadvantageous employment. If they have any desire to promote their own interests, or to lighten the pressure of those burdens of which they complain so bitterly, they will certainly cease to burden themselves with the expence of governing and protecting dominions productive of nothing but expence. We do not think it is too much to affirm, that Canada, a country from which we never have derived and never will derive a single advantage, and which must sooner or later fall into the power of the Americans, has cost JOHN BULL ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS!

JANUARY 5, 1822.

MURDER of JAS. SMITH, ESQ. of LEWISHAM.

Monday afternoon Mr. Cartar, the Coroner, and a Jury, consisting of twelve respectable inhabitants, assembled at the Green Man Tavern, on Blackheath, to enquire into the death of the above unfortunate gentleman who was shot by a robber on the morning of Sunday, the 22d instant. They proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, and, on their return to the Jury-room, the following witnesses were examined. Previous to the commencement of the examination,

Mr. Cartar observed that he had taken the deposition of Mrs. Smith at her house, which she had sworn to before the Jurors, whilst viewing the body. It would, therfore, spare her feelings, which were already deeply wounded, not to call her again before them. The Jury were of the same opinion, and the Coroner proceeded to read her statement.

Mrs. Jemima Smith, widow of the deceased, sworn.—On Sunday morning, the 22d instant, about three o'clock, I was in bed with my husband in our usual sleeping room, and was awoke by a very strange noise in or about the house. Being unable to understand what it was, I awoke my husband, who was fast asleep, and told him directly my suspicions, when he immediately got up and put on his coat and went into the adjoining room; I followed him as fast as I could; but, before I could get into the room, I heard him raise the sash of the window, and at the same moment I heard the report of a gun or pistol. The deceased immediately screamed out, and said, "I am shot! I am shot through the heart!" He then walked into the bed room, and I oberved a great deal of blood had flowed from the wound he had received, as well as in the room where he was shot. He presently told me he had seen a man in the garden, who must have discharged a gun or pistol at him, and also another man under the window at which he was wounded, and that both immediately run away. He said he did not know either of them, but one appeared to be dressed in a pepper and salt coat. Alarm was immediately given in the neighbourhood, and proper medical assistance was obtained. The deceased languished from the time he was wounded until Saturday night, and then expired.

Robert Papworth sworn.—I am about fourteen years of age, and was servant to the deceased. On Saturday night, the 21st instant, about half-past nine o'clock, I took up the supper, at which time my master was not at home, but soon after he came in. I opened the door for him. He had been out to spend his evening as was his not think my master went to bed before me. he generally sat up to read the newspaper. Early next morning (Sunday) I was awoke by a noise but whether it was a report of a pistol or not I cannot say. I was between two and three o'clock, as well as I can recollect. On my awaking, I jumped out of bed, and looked out of the window into the garden; I there saw an object in the shape of a man, standing a short distance from the wash-house I hallooed to him, & the object disappeared,.

Coroner; Was the reason you hallooed out because you was impressed with an idea that the object you saw was a man?

Witness: It was. I saw his head; he stood about a yard from my window I did not see his face; he ran away immediately upon my calling out "What do you do there?" He was off before I could utter the words. At this moment I was called to by the maid servant, who said my master had shot himself, and she desired me to run for a surgeon. I dressed myself as fast as I could, and first went to inform my father of the circumstance, and from thence I went for the doctor. On my way up the lane, I saw two watchmen standing near their boxes, I told them my master had shot himself. I then went for Mr. Rose, the surgeon, and he returned with me to my master I did not see my master then, nor yet my mistress.

Thomas Hawley, one of the watchmen, was called, and having been sworn, stated that on the morning of the murder he heard the report of a pistol, but knew nothing of the circumstance till the last witness told him his master had shot himself, upon which he immediately went down to the house of the deceased, and rang the bell; he was admitted by the maid servant, who appeared much agitated. He went up stairs, and found the deceased lying on the bed, bleeding very much from his breast. He remained in the house for nearly two hours.

This witness was in a state of inebriation when under examination, and was severely reprimanded by the Coroner.

On his cross-examination, he admitted that it was ten minutes from the time he heard the report of fire-arms, till he went to the house of the deceased; and on being asked why he did not go immediately to ascertain the cause, he said if he had, perhaps he might have been shot too.

The Coroner told him he was not fit for his situation, and he would take care to have him discharged. In all probability, if he had run immediately he heard the report towards the cottage of the deceased, he would have discovered the murderer.

Juror. Did you see any suspicious character about from the time you went on duty till the time you heard the report.

Witness: I did not see any person whatever during that time.

Juror: Where is your watch-box situated, and at what distance is it from Mr. Smith's house?

Witness. It stands in Dartmouth-row—about 130 yards from the cottage.

Juror. It appears very surprising that you should make a delay of nine minutes before you proceeded to the house after you heard the report of fire arms?

Witness: I went down directly I was told what had happened by the boy Papworth. I had no right to go off my beat

[Here the witness was again reprimanded by the Coroner for the flippant and ingolent language he indulged in and desired to quit the room forthwith.] Several of the Jurors expressed a wish to have some evidence of the attempt at burglary.

The Coroner informed them there were several witnesses in waiting that would prove that fact, but he conceived their testimony unnecessary, as the felony would be completely made out in the investigation they were then pursuing.

Mr. Clement Rose was then called and sworn.—I am a surgeon, and reside in Coldbath-row, Greenwich. About three o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 22d instant, I was called to the deceased, who, I understood from the messenger, had shot himself. I went immediately to his residence, and found him on his bed, with some part of his dress on—viz his coat.

He told me he had been wounded by some thieves that had attempted to break into his cottage. I removed his dress, and found a gunshot wound in the biceps muscle of the left arm; he was enveloped in gore, and was in a very distressed state. The deceased mentioned the name of Coleman the whole of the night, and several times the next day.—[Here we should observe that a noted character named Coleman is now in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the atrocious deed.]

The Coroner said he feared he was not justified in hearing an *exparte* statement against any individual whereby he would be criminated, without that person was present. He conceived it unjust to take it behind his back. It was the judgment of all the Coroners; but, however, he would hear the evidence, and should it appear that Coleman was at all implicated, he would adjourn the enquiry till he could be present.

Juror: This is a Court of Inquiry, and I think the Coroner is bound to receive any information tending to further the investigation, whether it should impeach any person or not.

Coroner: If the man was even abroad, I should have no hesitation in hearing any thing against him; but he is in custody.

Witness was again called, and continued his testimony.—I asked the deceased how he came wounded: he said that he heard a noise in some part of the house; he went directly to the window adjoining the bed-room, with a loaded pistol, he window, and saw two persons in the garden, one standing under the window, in a pepper-and-salt coloured coat, and the other was about ten yards from the window, in the dress of a blacksmith He said the person that shot him put his hand before his face, as if to disguise himself He said he did not know he was wounded till he saw the blood. He saw the men run away, but he did not say in what direction.

Juror: Did he say Coleman had shot him?

He did not. I asked him if he suspected any person & whom? His answer was "Coleman." He mentioned no other name. I had no further conversation on the subject. He was always mentioning Coleman." He gave no other account of the transaction. I believe the deceased made a declaration before he died.

Juror: Did he mention the name of Coleman in that manner that led you to suspect he was the murderer?

It had that impression on my mind. The deceased did not say where Coleman lived, nor did he give any other account of him, nor did he during his subsequent illness. I continued to attend him, with Messrs. Sherriff & Lucas, till the time of his dissolution, which was on Saturday evening last. Since his death I opened the body, in the presence of the aforesaid medical gentlemen. I discovered that the ball had passed through the biceps muscle of the left arm, entered the pectoral muscle of the left side, passed under across the chest, within an inch of the sternon; it then dipped the thorax, fracturing the fourth rib of the left side, in its passage wounding the left lung, passed out of the thorax on the right side, and was found deeply seated in the axilla. I am of opinion that the above wounds were the immediate cause of his dissolution.

[Here the bullet was produced to the Coroner and Jury. It was of a very large size, and appeared to be a musket-ball.]

Mary Brooger, the maid-servant, was called and sworn.—I was in bed and asleep; the report of the pistol awoke me, and when I went down stairs, my mistress told me my master had been shot by some villains. If my master had not been wounded I should not have known, the noise that awoke me was the report of fire-arms. I went to the boy Papworth, and told him his master was shot. I did not say he had shot himself. I saw no person about the cottage.

A Juror asked the Coroner if the evidence of the medical gentleman, as far as regarded Coleman, could be received before them.

Coroner: That part of his evidence is the declaration of the dying man, therefore it cannot be received before a Coroner's Jury. It would be admissible before another tribunal. Whatever has been said respecting Coleman, cannot affect the verdict you will have to deliver. Mr ——'s declaration will assist the police in their operations to trace out the perpetrators; but if even that gentleman had actually said Coleman was his assassin, his statement alone could have no effect whatever in the verdict.

Mr. Benjamin Smith, the nephew to the deceased, was sworn.—I frequently communicated with my deceased uncle, during his illness, but he never divulged to me who was his murderer; all he said was that he was a "blacksmith-looking chap."—The investigation being closed,

The Coroner summed up the evidence, in doing which he called the attention of the Jury to the deposition of Mrs. Smith, the widow of the unfortunate gentleman, wherein she states that her deceased husband said that he knew neither of the men. This had been confirmed by Mr. Smith, his nephew. These circumstances must therefore be considered by them, in returning their verdict, and must annihilate from their minds whatever appearances might be, all suspicion against any individual. He presumed the case was unfortunately too plain for them to come to any other verdict than that of murder; but that was for them to decide, and return their opinions accordingly.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict,

"That the deceased had been inhumanly murdered by some person or persons at present unknown to us Jurors."—The enquiry commenced at two o'clock, & did not terminate till seven.

Coleman, the man suspected of the murder, was apprehended on Thursday se'night, inconsequence of his having been seen in Lewisham with a centre-bit and stick in his possession on the afternoon of Saturday, previous to the murder being committed. He was also drinking at half past twelve o'clock on that night, at the Black Horse public-house, at Rushy-green, about two miles beyond Mr. Smith's house. His account of himself when he was apprehended was given in such a questionable manner, that the magistrates ordered him to be remanded. Coleman is by trade a blacksmith, and is a most notorious character. There has been no proof as yet, that the centre-bit & stick, left by the villains in the garden, were the same seen in the possession of Coleman. He denies all knowledge of them. He underwent another examination on Wednesday at Greenwich, before the Bench of Magistrates. The reward of 100*l* has been increased to 300*l*. for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the horrid deed, and we sincerely hope it will be the means of bringing the vile assassin to condign punishment.

DECEMBER 15, 1822.

A true bill has been found by the Middlesex Grand Jury against a publisher of Lord Byron's *Vision of Judgment*, for a blasphemous libel contained in that infamous work.—Upon presentment laid before the Grand Jury to Foreman took occasion to deliver to the Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates a Morning Paper, (containing a long advertisement of publications sold by Carlile, as three different shops which he had lately opened,) and at the same time stated that the Grand Jury having unanimously resolved to make the circumstance known to the Court, they felt anxious that such steps might be taken as would effectually disappoint the objects of the parties connected with such a diabolical attempt against the religion and morals of the nation. The Chairman was pleased to say, that he would lay the matter before the Magistrates at the very first full meeting; and that he would take care that the recommendation of the Grand Jury should have its due weight.

BOW STREET.

BARRIER v. BARRIER.—A young man named Barrier was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having neglected to maintain his wife Mrs. Deborah Barrier; and also with having repeatedly assaulted the said Deborah, contrary to the statute, and his matrimonial vow.

Mrs. Deborah detailed a long string of miseries—her husband was idle and inattentive to his business; rarely at home; and his love for her was changed to gall and bitterness; so much so, that if she only opened her mouth just to tell him of his faults, she was sure to feel the weight of his right hand. He was once, she said, as nice a husband as any woman need wish for; but he was sadly altered of late.

The Magistrate asked her to what she attributed the change—had he taken to *drinking?*—had he any *unlawful love* that drew him from his house?

"No"—replied the afflicted Mrs. Deborah—"No it was neither of these—it was *stewed giblets!*

"Stewed giblets!" said the Magistrate, with a very natural surprise,—"Stewed giblets!"

"Yes, your Worship; he is so fond of stuffing his guts with *stewed giblets*, that he leaves me pining at home upon potatoes and salt; and his good-for-nothing, old, methodistical rascal of a father encourages him in it."

Mr. Barrier.—on the good-for-nothing, old methodistical, &c, immediately stepped forward, and begged to be allowed to inform his Worship the true state of the case; and, having received permission, he very methodically took up the narration from the very infancy of his unhappy son; but he was so redundant in figure and digression, that the Magistrate cut his speech short, even before he had got the end of the exordium.

It appeared, however, that it was an unhappy match from the beginning—the lady having wheedled the gentleman into the conjugal noose when she was five & twenty, and he only eighteen; that she was so much given to a certain concoction of corn spirit and juniper, as to be often incapable of attending to her domestic affairs; that every thing went wrong in consequence, and the husband having been by these means reduced from a thriving jeweller to a mender of boots and shoes, they separated by mutual agreement, and he had given sureties to the parish for her maintenance in a stipulated sum. As to the *stewed giblets*, and the beating, they were positively denied, and Mrs. Deborah failing to prove any of her averments anent the same, the whole matter was dismissed, with an understanding that the parish officers would receive the lady into the work house, if she was not satisfied.

FLEMING v. FLEMING.—This was another matrimonial squabble. Mr. Fleming, a tea-dealer of Chelsea-common, charged his spouse with consorting with a lady to whom he had a particular objection, inasmuch as the said lady taught his wife to *get tipsy*, and represented him as a *smuggler*. The particular facts charged were these:—Mrs. Fleming got herself intoxicated at the instigation of the lady in question, (a Mrs. Wiggenthorpe, we believe,) was wicked enough to knock her husband's hat off and give him a black eye with one and the same thump, or blow; and a creditor happening to come in at that precise moment, was so shocked at what he saw that he withdrew his credit, to the very great injury of the husband; all which he offered to prove from his *ledger*, and sundry documents which he now produced.

The Magistrate, however, declined examining the ledger; and, as Mrs. Fleming manifested great contrition for what she had done—promising never to offend in like manner again, and *to cut* Mrs. Wiggenthorpe's acquaintance, this affair was also dismissed, much to the dissatisfaction of Mr. Fleming, who seemed to think the premises warranted a much more serious conclusion.

JANUARY 1st, 1823.

Some time since Mr. Cunningham, of Craigends, engaged with another gentleman, for a wager of 20 guineas, that he would, on horseback, leap over the Canal between Glasgow and Paisley. He was to have his own day, and his own choosing of the ground, and the weather being extremely inviting on Tuesday last, the parties met to see the exploit performed. After riding up and down for some time, a piece of ground was fixed upon, about a mile on the east side of Paisley, called Cook's Ridge. Mr. Cunningham then put his horse in motion, and accomplished the feat with ease. The spirited animal went four feet over the canal, which being 51 feet broad at the place, made 15 feet of a leap in the whole.

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